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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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Volume XXXII..... No. 215

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
site New York Hotel, "NORRIS'S DAUGHTER, OR THE
BALANCE OF THE WATERS." Matinee at 2 o'clock.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, "DAVID COPPERFIELD."
COLUMBIAN THEATRE, Broadway, "DAVID COPPERFIELD."BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, "GRAND TOURNAMENT."
PANTOMIME, DANCING, &c.NEW STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery, "THE
STREETS OF NEW YORK—THE COINER'S DOG."HARVARD'S NEW YORK MUSEUM, Broadway and
Third street, "THE HONEYMOON—KID IN THE DARK."TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, Fifty-eighth and
Fifty-ninth streets, "MUSICAL SOCIETY OF THE ARION VOCAL
SOCIETY."KELLY & IRON'S MINSTER, 72 Broadway, oppo-
site New York Hotel, "THE NEW YORKER." Matinee
at 2 o'clock.GRIFPIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTER, corner of Broad-
way and Twenty-third street, "THE NEW YORKER." Matinee
at 2 o'clock.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Broadway, "THE
NEW YORKER." Matinee at 2 o'clock.BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 672 Broadway, "THE
NEW YORKER." Matinee at 2 o'clock.ROSELYN'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway, "THE NEW YORKER."
Matinee at 2 o'clock.NEW YORK MUSICAL ACADEMY, 618 Broadway, "THE
NEW YORKER." Matinee at 2 o'clock.HEAD AND FRONT VIEW OF THOMAS—THE WASHINGTON
TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, Fifty-eighth and
Fifty-ninth streets, "MUSICAL SOCIETY OF THE ARION VOCAL
SOCIETY." Matinee at 2 o'clock.

New York, Saturday, August 3, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-
day evening, August 2.Advices from Athens report that the Greeks in Candia
have defeated the Turks in several battles lately, and
that a French squadron has been ordered to the coast of
Crete charged to convey refugees to Greece. The official
organ of the Prussian government urges the great
Powers of Europe to intervene in the affairs of Crete.
The Sultan left Vienna for Constantinople. King Wil-
liam of Prussia assumes the duties of ruler of the
North German Confederation by royal proclama-
tion signed by himself in Berlin. The English Reform bill has been reported from Committee
of the Whole in the House of Lords, and will be finally
disposed of by the peers next Tuesday. Kossuth has
been returned to the Hungarian Parliament.The Richmond states at Goodwood were won by
Camels.Consols closed at 94 for money in London. Five-
tenths were at 72½ in London and 76¼ in Frankfurt.
The Liverpool cotton market was steady, with mid-
dling uplands at 10½d. Broadstuffs without marked
change. Provisions quiet and steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Documents have been received which show authori-
tatively that Maximilian made a formal proposition to
Secretary Seward early in January for transmission
through the United States government to Juarez, in
which he offered to retire until the permanency of the
empire could be decided by the Mexican people in their
own way. Secretary Seward, however, declined to
entertain the proposition, as he did not recognize the
right of Maximilian's agent to represent any portion of
the Mexican people.The Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada held a
short session at Ottawa yesterday, during which it was
decided to issue writs of election to-day. Parliament
will convene early in September. The great seal of the
Dominion is now in the hands of the British army and
is as large as an ordinary seal.In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the Com-
mittee on the Duties and Powers of the Governor and
Lieutenant Governor made a report favorable to the
adoption of the articles in the present constitution, ex-
cept that the pay of the Governor shall be fixed by the
Legislature, that of the Lieutenant Governor by law,
and that no bill shall be signed by the Governor after
the adjournment of the Legislature. A joint report of
the Committees on Banking and Currency and Insur-
ance was made, to the effect that corporations shall be for-
mally under general law, and not created or chartered by special
law, except for municipal purposes. The Legislature
has no power to suspend the suspension of payment by
persons or corporations, and the stockholders to be
individually liable to the amount of their share of
stocks for the debts of such corporation. The resolu-
tions relative to the rights and franchises of New York
city and regarding suits pending against the city were
adopted. The resolution providing for a nine day ad-
justment on the 9th of September was amended by
making it the 10th and adopted. The Convention then
went into Committee of the Whole on the Organization
of the Legislature, discussion of the senatorial districts
being resumed and continued until adjournment.The Richmond Convention adjourned sine die yester-
day, all differences between the two wings of the party
having been completely harmonized. After the adjourn-
ment a mass meeting was organized, and Mr. Dotz
explained his position. Resolutions were adopted declar-
ing that as the names of Grant, Sheridan, Butler, Sickles,
Stevens, Wilson and others are being held up promi-
nently before the people in connection with the republi-
can candidacy for next President, "wherefore we declare
the action of General Sheridan in executing the laws,
notwithstanding the embarrasment thrown around him
by the President, and give notice that when the time
comes for nominating candidates all acts of protec-
tion to Southern loyalty will be given due considera-
tion."Further returns from the Tennessee election indicate
a majority of at least thirty thousand for Brownlow.Marshall Epping, of Charleston, S. C., was arrested on
Thursday night through the manipulations of some of
his political opponents, who thought the thing was a
risk job. He was charged with sending a challenge to
the author of an abusive article in one of the city papers,
and the trouble was ignominiously connected with his aspi-
rations for the leadership of the republican party in
South Carolina. General Sickles, however, was unable
to see the face points of the joke, and has ordered an
investigation into the affair.Mr. Bradley, Sen., addressed the jury for the defence
in the Surratt case yesterday, and Mr. Pierpont will
probably commence the closing argument to-day.Jeff Davis recently rode through Staunton, Va. He
was hoisted and dined by nearly every one who saw
him, and one lady, who had lost a relative at Antietam,
monied, flung a stone at him. General R. E. Lee, some
time ago, passed through Liberty, Va., and the citizens
assembled on his route greeted him with a demonstra-
tion by silently and respectfully uncovering their heads.

Assistant Secretary Chandler, of the Treasury Depart-

ment, and a party of New Yorkers, had a fight with
Indians on the plains recently, and whipped them.The police force of Sumter, S. C., has been removed
by General Sickles.Freedom who have recently returned to Charleston
from Liberia give discouraging accounts from that
country, and letters from other parties warn their friends
against emigration.It is reported in Troy that criminal proceedings are to
be instituted against the officers of the Unadilla
National Bank for alleged swindling. An assignment
has been made to Sands & Loomis.Mrs. Ann Egan died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday
of Asiatic cholera. Dr. Harris thinks that the disease
will be slightly epidemic in this city.The National Steam Navigation Company's steamship
Halveta, Captain Thompson, will sail from pier 47
North river at noon to-day for Liverpool, calling at
Queenstown to land passengers, &c.The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship
Borussia, Captain Franzen, will sail to-day, at twelve M.,
from Hoboken, for Southampton and Hamburg. The
mail for Great Britain and the German States will close
at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock.The Empire line steamer ship San Jacinto,
Captain Atkins, will leave pier 13 North river punctu-
ally at three P. M. to-day for Savannah.The stock market was dull and variable as to prices
yesterday. Gold was strong, and closed at 140½. Gov-
ernment securities were dull.The markets were quiet yesterday, though for some
commodities there was a brisk demand. Domestic pro-
duce was somewhat irregular, while merchandise was
steady. On Change low grades State and Western flour
were in good demand and steady, while high grades
were dull and decidedly lower. Wheat and corn
were firmer, while oats were steady. Pork and lard
were heavy. Beef remained steady. Freight were dull
and depressed. Whiskey was a shade easier. Naval
stores were more active and firm. Petroleum was lower,
and less active. Wool was quiet and lower.The Tennessee Election—The New Revolution
in the South.The Tennessee election, the returns from
which are still pouring in upon us, marks the
inauguration of a new political revolution in the
South and throughout the United States. The
results of this election are so remarkable, so
unique, so sharply defined and decisive, that
they cannot be measured by the ordinary stand-
ard of the ups and downs of our political par-
ties. We have here the first test on a large
scale of Southern negro suffrage under the new
dispensation, and in regard to law and order
the experiment has proved a most gratifying
success.The canvass of many weeks in Tennessee
had been marked by such scenes of party vi-
olence, collisions and bloodshed, that universal
riots and confusion were apprehended on elec-
tion day. No doubt, in the preservation of the
public peace, much is due to the military pre-
cautions of General Grant, General Thomas
and the local authorities; but much also is due
to the quiet and orderly deportment of the
blacks themselves, marching for the first time
to the ballot box under the new law of equal
rights. It was feared that from their ignorance
and excitable nature they would run into all
sorts of excesses at the polls, under the slight-
est provocations from the opposing party of
whites; but the results show that from the
training of these Southern blacks as slaves
they can be readily moulded as freemen to the
discipline of responsible, law-abiding citizens,
in the exercise of their highest duties. This
Tennessee election, then, has given a moral
elevation to the Southern blacks, in reference
to their right of suffrage, which removes all
apprehensions concerning them. We see that
they understand not only their rights but their
duties as citizens, and that they can mingle
harmoniously with the whites at the ballot-box
under the fiercest party excitements.We see, in the next place, that they have voted
almost en masse for Brownlow and the Brown-
low ticket. They have done so because this
ticket represented Congress, and because Con-
gress, as they understand it, has taken the
place of "the good man, Mr. Lincoln," as the
champion of the black man's rights. Brownlow
was nothing to these blacks except as the
representative of Lincoln and Congress, and as
the enemy of President Johnson, the Moses
left behind in the wilderness. The same com-
prehensive ideas which thus rallied the blacks
of Tennessee to the radical or republican ticket
will concentrate them around the same stand-
ard in all the other Southern States. Thus,
we have no doubt that the ten outside States,
under the programme of reconstruction,
will be reorganized as republican States,
and will, perhaps, without an exception,
send up republican Senators, and a majority of
each delegation to the lower house of Congress.
But, whites or blacks, they will not be radicals
of the New England type, nor followers of
Wendell Phillips, Ben Wade or Sumner. They
will be representatives of their own section
and of their own local interests; and here will
begin a new form of political parties.We have not heard of a single black candi-
date elected or nominated for any office in this
Tennessee election. Here, too, is a fact which
speaks well for the intelligence and sagacity of
the blacks, holding as they did the balance of
power in this contest. They are, it thus ap-
pears, in no hurry to push their claims for
office until they establish their rights as citi-
zens to the satisfaction of their white neighbors.
They are ready to yield something for the
present to the Southern prejudices of many
generations; and from this conciliatory spirit
we look for the best results to both races of
the South. We think, too, from this successful
experiment of negro suffrage in Tennessee,
that we need no longer hesitate in giving the
ballot to the Indians and Chinese where they
may be regularly established in the community,
especially when the sovereign authority of
the United States over the several States is be-
ginning to be clearly understood by men of all
sections, parties and races.We say that this Tennessee election marks a
new political revolution in the South and a
new dispensation in our political affairs. The
democratic party goes to pieces; the republi-
can party must take a new departure or be
broken up. In this connection the name of
General Grant looms up into bold relief as the
man for the Presidential succession. His name,
as the great hero of the war entitled to his re-
ward, overshadows all others in the South.
His position as the controlling master of Southern
reconstruction under the laws of Congress
will make him still stronger South and North;
and with the restoration, next winter, of these
ten outside States under his management, his
power in the republican national convention
will be overwhelming. With his election the
whole business of Southern restoration will be
satisfactorily settled; and then will begin all
over the country a new organization of parties
on the great financial questions of the day, and
a new agitation which will probably last for
twenty years. Such are the reflections and
consequences suggested from this significant
and momentous Tennessee election, the most
remarkable in our political history.

The New War Cloud in Europe.

The French and German journals have com-
menced to bandy words on the subject of the
political relations existing between the two
countries, and to discuss the probable intentions
of Napoleon and King William for war or peace
in a very off-handed manner, and language by
no means courteous—scarcely, indeed, polite.From Berlin to Paris, and from Paris to Berlin,
in reply, the newspaper writers appear to be
engaged in throwing dirt at each other in the
name of the two nations, and thus assist in
charging more completely with explosive mate-
rials the war cloud which is gathering over
the Continent.Our cable despatches and special corre-
spondence during the past three weeks have
shown pretty clearly that Napoleon is making
preparations for war; purchasing cavalry
horses on a large scale, driving his military
workshops night and day, and hastening on
the work on his unfinished iron-clads with
great activity. The German Bourses became
excited and the London 'Change distrustful.This state of affairs engaged the attention of
the Prussian official organs in Berlin, and it
was quickly intimated that the French Emperor
was likely to spring a war on Germany. The
Paris journals denied the inference and claimed
the most peaceful intentions for his Majesty.Next came the North Schleswig question,
or question of guarantees for the German
subjects of the King of Denmark, and the
advice to Napoleon to see to the enforcement
of the treaty of Prague. There is no doubt
that the French Emperor addressed a note to
the King of Prussia on both. This fact was
at once taken hold of by the German writers,
who called on the King to "repel French in-
trusion in German politics." The Paris Moni-
teur, which speaks for the Emperor, replied
by a positive denial that any French note had
been written or sent to Berlin. Germany was
prompt in refutation; for the leading organs of
the Prussian Cabinet at once reiterated that
Napoleon did address a note to the govern-
ment on the subject of North Schleswig, but
that King William replied in a "defiant tone,"
and hence the "false assertion" of the Paris
Moniteur. Lord Stanley's statement to Parlia-
ment corroborated the accuracy of the in-
formation of the Prussian journals; for the
English Foreign Secretary said that the French
Emperor had forwarded a note to the King of
Prussia, but that it would be "improper to
disclose its contents."In such unpleasant form do we receive evi-
dence of the continued existence of that national
ill-will between the Germans and the French
which may be said to be hereditary. The
newspaper writers keep the subject before the
people by inflammatory words conveyed in
coarse language; but this is scarcely neces-
sary; for the peoples are ready and anxious to
fight whenever the word is given. That it will
be given soon we have little doubt, and then
France and Germany will engage in a struggle
almost without parallel in its intensity and not
equalled in fury during the wars waged by
Germany against the French republicans in
1793-94, or by Germany and her allies against
the French empire in 1813. The issue is mo-
mentous—no less than a complete and radical
change in the face of Europe—and it cannot
be averted.Young Germany contains within her bosom
some few elements of reactionary discontent;
but her people hate the French, and will unite
to fight them. The tendency of the German
mind is healthfully republican, and the edu-
cated classes, or Pan Germanists, support Bi-
smarck solely on account of the democratic
tendencies of his legislation. In the material
appliances of war Germany is powerful, in the
patriotism of her people confident, and in the
great military adjuncts of railroads and tele-
graphs she has been ahead of France for some
time. What France is in war and what she
has accomplished in the field we know already.
By war, and war alone, will the national pre-
judices of the French and Germans be allayed
and the territorial boundaries and future status
of each nation defined.The other Powers of Europe will, from in-
terest or fear, stand aside and look on. England
will not, perhaps cannot, in view of the home
situation, interfere. Italy has quite enough to
do in seeking to keep a few florins in her
treasury and hold the balance between Gar-
ibaldi and the Pope; the king of Holland will
waver but his people will join Germany; Aus-
tria has been faithful to Germany and France;
and Russia, delighted with the din of battle,
will leave both parties to fight on until she has
marched to Constantinople.Such are the elements and issues wrapped
up in the new and dark war cloud now settling
over Europe, the bursting of which will pro-
duce effects as astonishing, and perhaps as
decisive towards France, as any of those that
resulted from the sudden appearance of the
Prussian army at Waterloo.

What the Democrats Should Do.

The democrats are very actively discuss-
ing the next election for Mayor, some favoring
Wood as a candidate, some Hoffman and some
still other distinguished supporters of their
peculiar principles. But in view of the situa-
tion at the South and all over the country, it
would be much better for these politicians to
get up an immense funeral, hire all the carriages
in the city, beat the Bill Poole demonstration
all to pieces, and bury the honest, well-inten-
tioned democratic party solemnly and forever,
in Greenwood or wherever else they can find a
grave. These Southern elections consign it
absolutely to past ages.

Advice to Juarez.

After fifty years of civil war Mexico is now
comparatively at peace. The republic is in
your hands. Take advantage of the opportu-
nity. Centralize your government. Crush
those absurd State rights which the Governors
of the different "free and sovereign States"
claim to hold. Make every military com-
mander and every State Governor directly
responsible to the central authority. Suppress
brigandage and encourage industry. To do
this you must have roads, telegraphs, railways
and uninterrupted communication. See that
your Legislature bestir itself in this matter.
America is not going to be cajoled by France,
England or any other Power, into an interven-
tion in your affairs, either in the guise of a
protectorate or in any other shape. The Moni-
teur urges the United States to interfere, hoping
thus to make the Washington government
responsible, as administrator to the effects of
Mexico, for the French indemnity. But we are
not disposed to become Louis Napoleon's
cat's paw just at present. The interveningPowers went to war to secure payment of their
claims. They submitted their case to the
arbitration of the sword; they have lost and
must abide by the issue. It is not our policy
to make their bad debts good. So drive ahead,
Don Benito. Go in and prosper; and the better
you succeed the better shall we be pleased.The President and the Five Military Com-
manders.The President wants to remove General
Sheridan. He is still so deeply incensed against
Congress for thwarting his policy that he seems
more determined than ever to fight it out on
the same old line. The radical organs are
gratified at witnessing his obstinacy, and are
repeating our own question, "Why not dismiss
all five of the district commanders?" But
they have purposes of their own in urging him
on to a course of action which might result
disastrously enough for him. They know well,
and he should remember, that pulling a brick
out here and there never mends matters and
is always liable to make the whole structure of
circumstances topple and fall on one's head.
He had better let the Reconstruction bill alone,
and "accept the situation." He should be
warned by the result of the election in Tennes-
see, his own State, that the question of recon-
struction is no longer a mere personal issue
between him and Congress. It has been driven
far beyond that petty point by this memorable
and significant election. There is now no doubt
that the whole South will in due time be thor-
oughly reconstituted according to the will of
the people as set forth in the Congressional
programme.Nevertheless, by those who will take pains
to reflect it can be clearly foreseen that when
once the ten States of the five military districts
shall have wheeled into line again, and their re-
presentatives, white or black, as the case may
be, shall have taken their seats in Congress, the
Southern members of Congress, whatever dif-
ferent shades of complexion and of political
partnership they may exhibit, will all act to-
gether as a unit in behalf of their own local
interests. They will soon vote quite independ-
ently of either the defunct democratic party
or the republican party, which is terribly ex-
posed to the death and decomposition await-
ing all victorious parties that in the flush of
triumph do not resist temptations to abuse
their power. The emancipated blacks call them-
selves Southerners as proudly as their former
masters. Blacks and whites are alike inter-
ested in the crops of their own section, where,
ever since the close of the war, so many planta-
tions have been worked on shares. The hum-
ble field hand and the strutting colored Con-
gressman will both, with their friend the
planter, go in for removing the tax on cotton.
And we must not be surprised if we behold
ere long a wonderful series of dissolving views,
in which the old political parties, the republi-
can party as well as the ghost of the democ-
ratic party, shall successively disappear,
making room for the grand national party of
the future.The Political Situation—Our Financial
and Industrial Prospects.The extraordinary result of the Tennessee
election shows not only the present and future
political situation of the country, but points
out to us as well our financial and industrial
prospects and the course we should pursue
with regard to them. Taking it for granted
that the republicans will carry the rest of the
Southern States, as they have carried Tennes-
see, and that there will be no reason or
motive to keep the South unrepresented in
Congress—that, in fact, the republican party
will have the strongest motive to strengthen
itself by the prompt admission of allies from
the South—we may expect the full restoration
of that section as soon as the States shall have
passed through the form of reconstruction pre-
scribed by Congress. This will be accom-
plished, probably, next winter or by the
spring, just as the Presidential campaign will
be opened in earnest. We may confidently
look forward, then, to a thorough settlement
of our sectional political troubles through the
election of General Grant the November fol-
lowing. His election to the Presidency, follow-
ing immediately after or at the same time with
the restoration of the South, will close up the
war and the abnormal political state of things
which results from it. That will be the end of
the present and old order of things and the
beginning of a new political era on other
issues.The financial and industrial interests of the
country will then loom up and overshadow all
other questions. During the interval between
the present time and the settlement of our politi-
cal troubles in 1868, Congress and the coun-
try will be occupied with that, to the exclusion
of almost everything else. There will be no
time to take up and treat in a proper manner
financial questions or questions affecting indus-
trial matters; nor will there be much disposi-
tion to do so. Besides, our public men are not
educated up to the proper consideration of
these at present; nor could they legislate upon
them satisfactorily while their minds are ab-
sorbed with political matters and the next
Presidency. It would be better, therefore, to
let the currency and all other weighty ques-
tions of a financial character alone till after
restoration and the election of a President
next year. Nor would it be just to legislate
upon these till then; for the millions of faithful
supporters of the dominant party now in the
South—the negroes who cultivate the soil—
should have something to say, through their
representatives, about the oppressive cotton
tax and other measures that bear heavily upon
them, and of which they already complain.
Let the whole country—all the people of each
section—have a voice in the important ques-
tions affecting their material interests.In the meantime, the South is recovering,
and will continue to recover, from the pro-
strate condition it was left in by the war. The
people are raising provisions enough for their
own consumption and will soon have some to
spare. They are cultivating, also, on a larger
scale, those valuable articles of export, cotton
and tobacco. In a material point of view
everything looks promising in the future. But
it is not only the South that presents a flattering
prospect; the whole country is a hive of indus-
try; everywhere there is promise of an abun-
dant and it is evident that, with the settle-
ment of our domestic difficulties, we are on the
eve of an extraordinary material development
such as the world has not witnessed before.
Let us have no tinkering, then, with the na-
tional finances and material interests of the
country. We can go along well enough till our
political troubles be settled. After that Con-gress can turn its attention to the currency, to
lessening our burdens, to an economical admin-
istration of the government and to the pay-
ment of the national debt. Though there is
need of reforms, it will be wiser to let things
remain as they are for the present than to risk
changing them for the worse. With the resto-
ration of the South and the election of Gen-
eral Grant to the Presidency we shall lay the
foundation of a great future; and when that is
done Congress will have time and the opportu-
nity to legislate properly on the other im-
portant issues before the country.The Distress of the Politicians About General
Grant.All the professional politicians are in trouble.
All the men who make a trade of politics—
with whom the words patriotism and fidelity
are only antecedents relating to such other
words, expressed or implied, as spoils, plunder,
office—all who expect to thrive by adher-
ing to this or that political clique are in the
greatest possible distress about General Grant
and his opinions. They say he has no opinions,
and make feeble attempts to argue thence that
he has no brains. But before they have carried
this great way they begin to see that the
history of the war—the knowledge of the great
battles that every soldier carried home—sup-
plies an ever present argument against them,
and they hesitate and lose confidence in even
their own declamation, and hardly know where
they are. Wendell Phillips and his coterie,
like a distinguished character in the Book of
Job, are going up and down the land and to
and fro in it, wondering what to do about
Grant; beating the bush for argument, weep-
ing and wailing and gnashing their teeth in a
rhetorical way, because the candidate they
fear has "no ideas;" because he puts forth no
sentences of political doctrine for them to
hang their harps on; because his history pro-
sents for criticism only great acts, which some
men have supposed are of more consequence
than opinions—such men as hold that "words
are men's daughters, but God's sons are deeds."
It is a source of the most poignant
misery to Phillips—of the deepest chagrin, that
when Mr. Johnson went across the country and
ruined himself by the use of his tongue, Grant
was with him all the time, and all the time
as speechless as destiny. Phillips feels in his own
case how worthless a thing in national affairs
is a man of mere words, and his annoyance
that he cannot reduce all to his level—his de-
spair that one man is so far above his measure
is at once pitiable and comic. Who but must
laugh at the unhappy pedler of phrases?Neither has the general mass of radicals any
peace. Greeley is an example of their un-
happy condition. He has lost what little
temper he ever had, and spends all his time in
the State Convention swearing harder than
Andrew Jackson or Parson Brownlow. His
powers of vituperation are known; his peculiar
wealth in explosive has been accepted as one
of the most marked features of his character;
but lately he has surpassed all known models,
even his own former achievements, and come
out with a richness of general profanity start-
ling to the most hardened hearers; and it is
not likely that he can be stopped by anything
less than a good strong touch of the cholera.
It has been thought that all this originated
in the refusal of a member to vote with
Greeley; but that is an error. It is the result of
his bitter broodings over Grant's silence. We
had supposed that Greeley's amiable course in
the matter of bailing Jeff Davis would have set
him up in a good humor that would last for
the rest of his life; but it did not and the
people will have yet many a good laugh at the
grimaces of the philosopher in arguing, in full
view of his own record, that Grant is not a
good republican, and giving for it the two
reasons that the General does not give Greeley
his opinions and that he wears the coat of an
army officer, which, of course, is neither white
nor sloven. The copperheads are in another
kind of trouble. They are afraid that Grant will
not keep silence—that he will come out some
day with an utterance of his opinions some-
thing like those shot salutes he used to fire
in front of Petersburg, and they know that
such an utterance would be fatal to all their
use of his name. So they go carefully toward
him as the serpent did towards Eve in the gar-
den—using all arts of allurements to draw
him on and keep themselves out of danger.
Grant, however, is too shrewd to touch their
apple of temptation, and if they are wise they
will wear the warning of the Tennessee elec-
tion and hide their heads forever, taking to
obscurity and repentance.

Lord Derby's Dilemma.

The English Premier is evidently in an
awkward predicament on the Reform question.
It is equally inconvenient for him to move on or
to stand still. The Lords having declined to
sanction Mr. Disraeli's reform scheme without
raising the rate of qualification, an immense
stumbling block is thrown in the way of the
government. How to get over it is a difficult
problem. Lord Derby might do as Earl Grey
did to secure the passage of the previous
reform measure in 1832—he might apply to
the Queen to create a sufficient number of new
peers to secure the passing of the bill. But
here would be the difficulty. The men who
would consent to become peers in order to push
through the House of Lords a bill for extend-
ing the elective franchise would be of neces-
sity men of liberal sentiments. On all other
questions except this one question of reform,
which it suits the convenience of the Tory
party to take up just now, they would be likely
to act against Lord Derby and his party, and
would soon bring his tenure of office to an
end. A creation of new peers, therefore, is
impolitic. To stand quietly by and allow the
popular agitation to go on till it reaches the
proportions of a revolution would be still more
unwise. The only practical and sensible course
is for the peers to give in, and let the voice of
the people for once control the destinies of the
country.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A POLICEMAN IN BROOKLYN.

Officer George W. Baker, who has been attached to the
Forty-second precinct for some time past, disappeared
rather mysteriously last Tuesday night, and nothing
has been heard from him since. It appears he was out
on duty at the time, and was at home with his mother, at
No. 250 South First street, Eastern District. After tak-
ing his supper he told his mother that he thought he
would go to New York. She persuaded him not to do so,
and he promised her he would remain at home. Shortly
afterwards, however, he missed him, and, since that
time his relatives have been searching for him constan-
tly without obtaining the least clue as to his whereabouts.
Officer Baker is about twenty-five years of age, of dark
complexion, and wears dark clothing.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC IN GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, August 2, 1867.
The yellow fever has been pronounced epidemic.
There were six deaths on the 31st ult.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Governor Brownlow Re-elected by
Thirty Thousand Majority.Complete Success of the Rad-
ical Ticket.Radical Negroes Discharged by Con-
servative Employers.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

Nashville, Tenn., August 2, 1867.
8 o'clock P. M.Further returns indicate a majority of at least thirty
thousand for Governor Brownlow. The other candi-
dates were elected, as I telegraphed you last night.A large number of negroes have been discharged by
conservative employers for voting the radical ticket.
They have been immediately given work in the Quar-
termaster's department. General Canby will be ordered
to publish the names of such employers. He has issued
a circular to the Bureau agents throughout the State to
assist the discharged freedmen, and also to compel a
settlement of accounts with them by their late em-
ployers.The Election at Chattanooga—A Ring Captured
from the Conservatives by Radicals as Kingpins.